

United States Patent and Trademark Office



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/784,169	02/24/2004	Gholam A. Peyman	116161-003	8282
29180 75	90 05/24/2005	•	EXAMINER	
BELL, BOYD, & LLOYD LLC			SHAY, DAVID M	
P. O. BOX 1135 CHICAGO, IL 60690-1135			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
cilicado, in			3739	

DATE MAILED: 05/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Tata			
	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summany	10/784,169	PEYMAN, GHOLAM A.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	david shay	3739			
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with th	e correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rep - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailir earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be only within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fi e, cause the application to become ABANDO	days will be considered timely. Tom the mailing date of this communication. DNED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>February 15</u> , 2005.					
Pa) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
	Ex parte Quayle, 1999 C.D. 11,	433 0.0. 210.			
Disposition of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	awn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examin	_				
,	cepted or b) objected to by the				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).					
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		,			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).					
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:					
 Certified copies of the priority document 					
2. Certified copies of the priority documen					
 Copies of the certified copies of the price application from the International Burea 		elved in this National Stage			
* See the attached detailed Office action for a lis		eived.			
	·				
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summ				
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	Paper No(s)/Ma 5) ☐ Notice of Inform 6) ☐ Other:	il Date al Patent Application (PTO-152)			

Application/Control Number: 10/784,169

Art Unit: 3739

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 2, 4-6,11, 12, 16, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lindstrom.

Lindstrom teaches a method such as claimed, see Figures 2, 3, and 5 and col. 1, line 65 to col. 4, line 2 in order to place the lens as in Figure 3, first and second surfaces would be created, forming a flap; coating the article before hand would allow the compound to dry.

Claims 1, 3, 8, 9, 19-26, 28 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lindstrom in combination with Bronstein and Steele et al. Lindstrom teaches a method such as claimed included the equivalence of outlays and inlays. Bronstein teaches securing implants in place using e.g. collagen glue. Steele et al teach employing e.g. collagen to promote tissue adhesion in corneal implants. It would have been obvious to the artisan of ordinary skill to cover the implant of Lindstrom with e.g. collagen since thus will serve to secure it without sutures, as taught by Bronstein and will promote cell adhesion, as taught by Steele et al; to coat the second surface, since this is merely a matter of choice and provides no unexpected result; and to form the coating from an amniotic membrane, since this is merely a matter of choice and provides no unexpected result, thus providing a method such as claimed.

Claims 7, 10 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lindstrom in combination with Bronstein and Steele et al as applied to claims 1, 3, 8, 9, 19-26, 28, and 29 above, and further in combination with Kelman et al. Kelman et al teach cross-

Application/Control Number: 10/784,169

Art Unit: 3739

linking collagen using ultraviolet light. It would have been obvious to the artisan of ordinary

skill to cross-link the collagen coating using ultraviolet light, since this would also cross link the

coating to the collagen of the stroma, thus producing a method such as claimed.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lindstrom in

combination with Bronstein and Steele et al as applied to claims 1, 3, 8, 9, 19-26, 28, and 29

above, and further in combination with Peyman ('748). Peyman ('748) teaches forming

intracorneal implants from organic or synthetic materials and the use of diffractive technology.

It would have been obvious to the artisan of ordinary skill to employ the materials and diffractive

technology of Peyman ('748) in the method of Lindstrom, since these materials are equivalent to

the materials of Lindstrom and since the materials and technology are merely a matter of choice

and provide no unexpected result, thus providing a method such as claimed.

Claims 13 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Lindstrom in combination with Bronstein and Steele et al as applied to claims 1, 3, 8, 9, 19-26,

28, and 29 above, and further in view of Peyman ('185). Peyman ('185) teach the use of a

combination of synthetic and organic material and ablating the inlay. It would have been

obvious to the artisan of ordinary skill to form the inlay of the material of Peyman ('185) since

these are equivalents, this is merely a matter of choice and provides no unexpected result, and to

ablate the inlay, since this does not require the deviate is prefabricated, thus producing a method

such as claimed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to David M. Shay at

telephone number 571-272-4773.

Shay/am

DAVID M. SHAY PRIMARY EXAMINER

Page 3

GROUP 330